Hey so first a bit of how this video will work I will be in character as a Roman explaining the modern english langue. Mostly to show how frankly ridiculous our language is. Even weirder is that we speak this language all the time! I will use some Latin words but I'll give examples on how they work in English so I'm sure you'll understand what they mean pretty quickly.

As a Roman the first thing we might want to know about a langue is its declinations, so here is the first declension in english

	Sing	Plur
Nom:	-	-s
Gen:	-'s	-s'
Dat:	-	-s
Acc:	-	-s
Abl:	-	-s
Voc:	-	-s

The "-" means it's the same as the stem. Not very useful doubly so when you realize the genitive singular is pronounced the same as Nom/Dat/ecs.'s plural! So "dog" in the genitive singular is dog's and in the accusative plural is dogs. How do English speakers know what declension words are! Mostly do to order. In most English sentences the last noun before the verb is normally the nominative and the first noun after the verb is in the accusative again usually (due to words that can both be adjectives and nouns for the accusative case, and adverbs for the nominative's case). Example the "the dog loves the girl" in this sentence we have "the" . It's an article basically saying that there is one dog (some English words are the same plural and singular). Dog here is a noun. It is the one right before the verb. It isn't a word that can both be an adverb and a noun so it is in the nominative. Great! We have the verb "loves" then girl, another noun that can't be an adjective. It's in the accusative so in latin "puellam amat canis". Now for words that can both be adjectives and nouns like "fine" example "the dog loves the fine girl" here the first noun after the verb is fine, but it can't be because then what would "girl" be. Also in the accusative? No